2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Flowood PWS#: 0610044 & 0610075 June 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation and Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Flowood have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ken Tucker at 601.939.3186. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Flowood City Hall located at 2101 Airport Road, Flowood, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID #	6061004	14		TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant			Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Inorganio	Contar	minants	3					•			
10. Barium	N	2013	.0053	.00510053	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
13. Chromium	N	2013	3.1	1.3 – 3.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits			
14. Copper	N	2011/13	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives			
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.203	.179203	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories			
17. Lead	N	2011/13	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits			



Disinfection By-Products										
81. HAA5	N	2013	9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.		
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	14.44	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Chlorine	N	2013	1.9	.5 – 3.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

PWS ID #	Violation		Level	TEST RES		MC	CLG	MCI	1	Likely Source	of Contamination
Contaminant	Y/N Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL			JLG	IVICI		Likely Source	of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical C	ontamir	ants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	1	NA		0	pre	bac	ce of coliform steria in 5% of onthly samples	Naturally present in the environmen
Inorganic (Contam	inants									
10. Barium	N	2013	.0058	.00110058	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refiner erosion of natural deposits		n metal refineries;
13. Chromium	N	2013	4.4	.7 – 4.4	ppb		100	1	Discharge from steel and pu mills; erosion of natural depo		n steel and pulp
14. Copper	N	2011/13	.3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=	1.3 Corrosion of household plum systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		ion of natural
16. Fluoride**	N	2013	1.25	.107 – 1.25	ppm		4	additive whi teeth; disch		additive which	ural deposits; water promotes strong ge from fertilizer factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb		0	AL=			ousehold plumbing ion of natural
21. Selenium	N	2010*	2.7	1.3 – 2.7	ppb		50		50	metal refinerie	m petroleum and es; erosion of ts; discharge from
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts									
81. HAA5		2013 2	?6 7	- 26	ppb	0	60 B		By- dis	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]		2013	34.1 7	.1 – 34.1	ppb	0		80 By-product of chlorination.		product of drin orination.	king water
Chlorine	N ;	2013 1	.5 .4	1-3.3	mg/l	0	MR	DL = 4		iter additive us crobes	ed to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Significant Deficiencies

<u>During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/20/13, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency:</u> Inadequate application of treatment chemical and techniques (primary MCLs)

Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2016.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 75%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Flowood works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI 2014 JUL -2 AM 8: 32 **RANKIN COUNTY**

Paste Proof Here

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Rankin County, Mississippi, Tim Beeland, an authorized clerk of THE RANKIN RECORD, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Rankin County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn. states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Date	6/19	_,20
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Date	6/26	,20 14
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Date	NOT TO BE CONTROL OF THE TOTAL	,20
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Sworn to and Subscribed before me the 24 day of

My Commission Expires: 10-5-17

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2014 JUL -2 AM 8: 32

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				TEST RES	single penny in \$10,000	·	MCL 1	ikaly Source	e of Contamination	
WS ID #0610044			Level	Range of Defects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	likely sour	C OI COMMINISTRA	
ontaminant	Violation Y/N	Date		or # of Samples	Measure-		1			
	1	Collected	Dectected	Exceeding MCL/ACI	ment					
				Exceeding MCDACI						
norganic Contam	inants					2	2	Dischange of di	illing wastes, discharge from metal	
	N	2013	.0053	.00510053	ppm	-	1	efineries; crosi	on of natural deposits	
0. Barium	"		1			100	100	Discharge from	steel and pulp mills; enssion of natural	
3.29	N	2013	3.1	1.3 - 3.1	bbp			leposits		
3. Chromium	."					1.3	AL=13	Corrosion of h	ousehold plumbing systems; crosion of	
	N	2011/2013	.5	0	ppm		1	natural deposit	leaching from wood perservatives.	
4. Copper	,,					4	4	Erosion of nat	ral deposits; water additive which?	
		2013	.203	.179203	ppin	4	'	promotes stron	g teeth, discharge from fertilizer and	
16. Flouride	N	2013			1		1 1	sluminum fact	xies	
	i i					0	AL=15	Corrosion of h	uschold plumbing systems; crosion of	
	N	2011/2013	1	0	ppb	,		natural deposir		
17. Lead	או	2011/2015	,							
	L					0	60	By-Product o	drinking water disinfection	
Disinfection By-P	reducts	2013	9	No Range	ppb		80	By-Product 0	drinking water chlorination	
81. HAA5	N		14.44	No Range	ррь	0	00	<i>O</i>) 110000010		
82. TTHM	N	2013	14.44	1,0,1,,,,,			MDRL=4	Water additiv	used to control microbes	
(Total tribalomethanes)			1.9	5 - 3.3	mg/l	0	- Wibido 4			
Cholorine	N	2013	1.7	TEST R	ESULTS		1 1/01	Library Co.	arce of Contamination	
PWS ID # 061007	15			Range of Defects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely 30	acc or community	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date	Level		Measuro-		1			
		Collected	Dectected	or # of Samples	ment	i				
	1	1 1		Exceeding MCL/ACI	men					
Microbiological	Cantominants	1		1		0	Presence of coliform l	acteria in	Naturally present in the environment	
		September	Positive	1	NA	1 °	5% of monthly sample	3		
1. Total Coliform	N	September		1						
Bacteria		 				2	2	Discharge o	drilling wastes, discharge from metal	
Inorganic Conta		2013	.0058	.00110058	ppm	1 4	-	refineries: c	nsion of natural deposits	
10. Barium	N	2013	.0000	1		100	100	Discharge f	om steel and pulp mills; erosion of natu	
		2013	4.4	7 - 4.4	ppb	100	100	deposits		
Chromium	N	2013					AL=1.3	Consider of	household plumbing systems; crosion of	
				0	ppm	1.3	AU=1.5	Controlono	sits; leaching from wood perservatives	
14, Copper	N	2011/2013	.3	1 "			- 4	natural organ	natural deposits; water additive which	
				.107 - 1.25	ppm	4	4	Exosion of	rong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and	
16. Flouride**	N	2013	1.25	.107 - 1.25	. "	1	1	abaminum !	ectories	
	1		2.4	1	·		AL=15	Commission	f bousehold plumbing systems; erosion	
		1	2	0	ppb	0	AL-13	natural dep		
17, Lead	N	2011/2013	2	1 *			50	Disabases i	om petroleumn and metal refineries;	
			- 0.7	1.3 - 2.7	ppb	50	30	Distribute	satural deposits; discharge from mines	
21. Selenium	N	2010*	2.7	1.5 - 2.7				EROSJONION		
	1					T		1	t of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfection By	Products			7 - 26	ppb	0	60	By-Produ	t of dutients water application	
81. HAA5	N	2013	26		ppb	0	80	By-Produ	t of drinking water chlorination	
82. TTHM	N	2013	34.1	7.1 - 34.1	ł bbo					
Clotal tribalomethan		1			mg/l	0	MDRU	4 Water adu	itive used to control microbes	
Cholorine	N N	2013	1.5	.4 - 3.3	11091	1	1			

• Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.
• **Flooride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/t.
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				organic chemicals, which are by-	ULTS		N/CL I	Likely Source of Contamination	
VS ID #0610044					Unit	MCLG	MCL L	akely Joures of Comments	
	Violation Y/N	Date	Level	Range of Defects	Measure-		i		
Contaminant Violatio	Violation 7.1.	Collected	Dectected	or # of Samples	ment				
1	l	Comence	1_	Exceeding MCL/ACI	Inch			- Committee	
						2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal	
organic Contam	inants		.0053	.00510053	ppm	-	1.	refineries; crosion of natural deposits	
Barium	N	2013	.0000			100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natura	
			3.3	1.3 - 3.1	ppb	100	- 1.	deposits	
. Chromium	N	2013	3.1			1.3	AL=13	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of	
			.5	0	ppm	1.5		natural deposits; leaching from wood perservatives	
1. Copper	N	2011/2013	ا د.	,	1			Turning of pateral deposits: water additive which	
copp.	i '			.179203	ppm	4	7 1	promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and	
Claude	N	2013	.203	.119203			1 1	-tto	
6. Flouride	''	l i	ì				AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of	
	l			0	ppb	0	1 70-10	natural deposits	
7. Lead	N	2011/2013	_1	, '			 		
J. LOM	1"						60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfection By-P	roducts			N. Barres	ppb	0.		By-Product of drinking water chlorination	
	N	2013	9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of diaments	
31. HAAS	N. N.		14.44	No Range	ppo			Water additive used to control microbes	
32. TTHM	N	1 20.5			mg/l	0	MDRL=4	Wallet applicate dated to contract	
Total tribalomethanes)	N	2013	1.9	.5 - 3.3	ESULTS			5 Contemination	
halorine		1 2015			ESULIS	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
PWS ID # 06100	75	1 0	Level	Range of Defects	Unit			1	
Contaminant Viola	Violation Y/I	N Date	Dectected	or # of Samples	Measure-	1	ii .		
		Collected	Declected	Exceeding MCL/ACI	ment				
	1	I		Lacontag	,		Presence of coliform	bacteria in Naturally present in the environs	
Microbiological	Contaminants				NA	0	5% of monthly sample		
VICIODIOIOGICAL	IN	September	Positive	1 1			378 Of House, 100-4-		
1. Total Coliform	1.0	1				T	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from meta	
Bacteria Inorganic Cont	ambonts	1			ppm	2	. 2	continuous of pateral deposits	
	N	2013	.0058	.00110058	ļ	1	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of n	
10. Barium	1 "	1 2010	-		ppb	100	100		
	N	2013	4.4	.7 - 4.4	j pp			deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosio	
Chromium	I N	20.0		1		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumoling systems, determined	
		2011/2013	.3	0	ppm	· ·	·	natural deposits; leaching from wood perservative Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which	
14. Copper	N	2011/2013	1 ~	1		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wastr additive white	
			1.25	.107 - 1.25	ppm	,	1	promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer as	
16. Flouride**	N	2013	1.20	1	1	Į.		aluminum factories Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosic	
	Į.	l l	!	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0	AL=15		
		00117012	2	0	ppb	1		natural deposits	
17. Lead	N	2011/2013			 	50	50	Discharge from petroleumn and metal refinences	
			2.7	1.3 - 2.7	ppb	1 20	·	erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mine	
21. Selenium	N	2010*	i "."	1					
	L		 				60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfection B	y-Products		1	7 - 26	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination	
81, HAA5	- N	2013	26	7.1 - 34.1	ppb	0	I	1	
82. TTHM	N	2013	34,1	7.1 - 34.1	1		MDRI	==4 Water additive used to control microbes	
(Total tribalometha		l	1	4 - 3.3	mg/l	0	, , , , ,		
Cholorine Cholorine	N N	2013	1.5	1 .4 - 3.3				State Department of Health Public Health Li	

• Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.
• Flande level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your dinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some considerants have been effected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. We are required to monitory your dinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our dinking water meets health sandrains. We did complete the monitoring requirements to schedindigical sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

During a solitary survey conducted on 9/20/13 the Mississipol State Department of Health cited the following sig-

Inadequate application of treatment chemical and techniques (primary MCLs)

Connective actions; This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MDDH to correct this deficiency by 1/23/1/2016.

If present, levaled levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for gregnant women and young children. Leads in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumiing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality dirinking water, but cannot control the variety of
materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been stiting for several hours, you can minimize the
provided for lead expense by dissibling over tap for 30 seconds to 2 minimize belieful using water for drinking or cooking. If you are compensed about lead in your water, you may wish to have your vater tested. Information on leads in dirink
ing water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Sale Dirinking Water Hot-

ine or al nitur/involving government of the mission of control of the depolation of control of the control of the state of

report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 75%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man readurace or uninering water are southern or potential commentational by southerness that is clearly occurring in most made. These substances can be microbes, incigaric or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All chindren water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. the presents or commitments does not recessery invicate due of weet posts a liseau rise, nous insuffration adopt confaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drink-

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-com-Some people may us must varierable to commitments in uninent years used in the greated proposers, immunication promised persons such as persons with cancer undergraing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organit transportations are proposers. Because the person who have undergone organit transportations are personally personal person who have undergone organit transportations. The person who have undergone organitation and person who have been provided as the particularly at risks from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guide-trom infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guide-trom infections. lines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

e kremove noth the door unlinest retire from the Province to quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers. The City of Flowcod works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers. help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.